

**Fourth Review Conference
of the Parties to the Treaty
on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons**

✓NPT/CONF.IV/MC.III/WP.1
27 August 1990

Original: ENGLISH

Geneva
20 August - 14 September 1990

AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, CANADA, DENMARK, FINLAND, IRELAND, NETHERLANDS,
NEW ZEALAND, NORWAY AND SWEDEN

Article IV: Suggested elements for language in Final Document of the NPT

Working Paper

The Conference affirms that the NPT creates a world-wide framework for international co-operation on the peaceful use of nuclear energy and the inalienable right of any Party to the Treaty to develop research, production and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes without discrimination and in conformity with Articles I and II.

2. The Conference reaffirms the undertaking by all Parties to the Treaty, in accordance with Article IV and preambular paragraphs 6 and 7, to facilitate the exchange of equipment, materials and technological information for the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. In this context, the Conference recognizes the contribution that this can make to progress in general and to the elimination of technological gaps between the developed and developing countries.

3. The Conference recognizes the need for predictable long-term supply assurance with effective assurances of non-proliferation. The Conference notes the measures which the IAEA's Committee on Assurances of Supply (CAS) has recommended to the IAEA Board of Governors for alleviating problems in international shipments of nuclear items, emergency and back-up mechanisms, and mechanisms for the revision of international nuclear co-operation agreements. The Conference further notes the surveys which CAS has initiated on the current supply

situation on the international nuclear markets as background to continuing efforts to reach agreement on a set of principles for the assurance of supply and the assurance of non-proliferation.

4. The Conference underlines that the peaceful utilization of nuclear energy must be carried out under strict observation of the demands for safety and radiological protection. The Conference notes with the greatest regret the tragic nuclear accident that took place in Chernobyl, USSR, since the Third NPT Review Conference. It caused considerable damage to life and property within the USSR and it also affected other countries.

5. The Conference welcomes the intensification of international co-operation in order to strengthen nuclear safety and radiological protection that has taken place since the Chernobyl accident, mainly under the auspices of IAEA. The conventions on early warning and assistance in case of a nuclear accident that may have trans-boundary consequences came into force in 1986. The nuclear-weapon States have undertaken to observe the provisions of these conventions in case of all nuclear accidents, including those involving military nuclear applications. The Conference recommends these conventions for adherence by all States.

6. The Conference affirms that the NPT can help to ensure that international co-operation in nuclear safety will take place in an appropriate non-proliferation framework. The Conference also recommends universal adherence to improved, internationally recognized guidelines for the siting, design, construction and operation of nuclear facilities and for all aspects of management and disposal of radioactive wastes including international transfers. The Conference commends the efforts of the IAEA in this respect and supports the maintenance of a continued high professional standard for the IAEA programme on nuclear safety and radiological protection.

7. The Conference acknowledges the importance of the IAEA as the principal agent for technology transfer amongst the international organizations referred to in Article IV (2) and welcomes the successful operation of the Agency's technical assistance and co-operation programmes. The Conference recognizes that the resources provided to and received from States Party under the Agency's Technical Assistance and Co-operation Fund represent an important contribution to the fulfillment of the undertakings in Article IV.

8. The Conference notes that the United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy in Geneva in 1987 recognized the IAEA's key role in furthering such international co-operation and the development of such national programmes for economic and social development, especially in the developing countries.

9. The Conference recognizes the importance of the report by The World Commission on Environment and Development and the Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond and their endorsement in Resolutions 42/187 and 42/186 of the United Nations General Assembly. In response to the call by the General Assembly the IAEA has reported on its contribution to sustainable development. The Conference recommends the implementation of these Resolutions in the future activities of the IAEA.

10. The Conference records with appreciation that IAEA's technical assistance and co-operation programmes cover a wide spectrum of applications. The Conference notes that the Agency's assistance to the States Party to the Treaty has chiefly been required in the non-power uses of nuclear energy, notably in agriculture, medicine, industry and hydrology. The Conference recommends a widened co-operation with other specialized agencies in the United Nations family.

11. The Conference underlines the need to ensure that the IAEA has the financial and human resources necessary in order to meet effectively its responsibilities in the area of nuclear technical assistance and co-operation. The Conference welcomes the continued growth of the IAEA Technical Assistance and Co-operation Fund for the implementation of its programme of technical assistance and co-operation. In addition, extra-budgetary contributions have made it possible to realize many other projects in developing States Party to the Treaty.

12. The Conference notes the development of multi-year, multi-donor projects financed by extra-budgetary contributions to the IAEA as requested by last Review Conference. The Conference encourages greater support for regional co-operative arrangements, promoting regionally agreed projects and mobilizing inputs from countries in the region. It notes the continuing contribution of the Regional Co-operation Agreement for Asia and the Pacific, and welcomes the establishment since the last Review Conference of the Regional Co-operation Agreement for Latin America (ARCAL) and the African Regional Agreement (AFRA). These arrangements provide a valuable framework for regional development activities.

13. The Conference notes an increasing level of bilateral co-operation amongst Parties in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, and urges that States in a position to do so continue and where possible increase the level of their co-operation in these fields. The Conference urges that preferential treatment be given to the non-nuclear-weapon States Party to the Treaty in access or transfer of nuclear supplies, taking particularly into account the needs of developing countries.

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JAN 1991